DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 236 281 UD 023 163

AUTHOR Zeigler,Donald J.
TITLE Printing in Tongues: The Foreign-Language Press in the United States.
PUB DATE 26 Apr 83
NOTE 35p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers (Denver, CO, April 26, 1983).
PUB TYPE Viewpoints (120) -- Speeches/Conference Papers (150)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Acculturation; *Adjustment (to Environment); Cultural Education; *Ethnic Groups; *Ethnicity; *Foreign Language Periodicals; Human Geography; *Immigrants; Indo European Languages; *Newspapers; Romance Languages; Second Languages; Slavic Languages
IDENTIFIERS *United States

ABSTRACT

The foreign language press in the United States serves three functions: (1) it provides a medium of communication for immigrant groups whose native language is not English; (2) it serves to publish news of the home country which would otherwise be unavailable; and (3) it aids the process of assimilation by offering information and advice on lifestyles in the new country. The spacial-temporal dimensions of foreign language publishing in the United States are closely associated with immigrant history and the settlement geographies of ethnic Americans. In New York, newspapers are published in 20 languages, in California, 12, and in Illinois, 10. The American South and the Great Plains, Northern Rockies, and Great Basin regions, on the other hand, do not support a single foreign language newspaper. The number of Romance (except for Spanish), Germanic, and Slavic language publications is declining. The future of the established newspapers and periodicals would be brighter, however, if they could become ethnic presses serving the needs of the third-, fourth-, and fifth-generation immigrants who neither know the mother tongue nor care about events in the "old country," but who do take pride in their ethnic heritage. (CMG)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Donald J. Zeigler
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

ED236281

UD 023 163

PRINTING IN TONGUES:

THE FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES*

Donald J. Zeigler
Old Dominion University
Norfolk, Virginia 23508

The appearance of an ethnic press, typically a foreign language press, has been one of the universal concomitants of immigration to the United States, a country where freedom of the press is guaranteed and almost sacrosanct. Robert Park (1922: 7) found in 1922, for instance, that in New York City even the smallest of the immigrant groups had established a periodical of some kind. Roucek (Brown and Roucek, 1945), in surveying the status of the press in the 1940s found that newspapers in the United States were being printed in 39 different tongues. Even though the nature of the publications has changed since then, a tabulation of the entries appearing in the 1982 editions of Ayer Directory of Publications, Editor and Publisher International Yearbook, and The Media Encyclopedia (Transparency 1) showed that newspapers were published in 39 foreign languages in the United States (Transparency 2). Although each of these reference sources is incomplete and occasionally inaccurate, when used together they seem to provide a fairly comprehensive list of foreign language publications.

Focusing on ethnicity rather than language, Wynar in 1972 identified 43 ethnic groups which supported their own periodicals. Of these

*Paper presented at the 1983 annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Denver, Colorado, April 26, 1983.

only 45 percent were in the native language while almost one-third were published totally in English. Wynar was able to list 903 ethnic publications. Those ethnic groups supporting 20 or more are shown on Transparency 3. The Jewish press can be seen to account for 19 percent of the total number of publications. These Jewish periodicals illustrate the difference between an ethnic press and a foreign language press. The Jews are a single ethnic group but their 170 publications appear in many languages, most notably Yiddish, Hebrew, and English.

Although Ukrainian publications are second in number to Jewish publications, the circulation of Spanish publications outpaces the circulation of Ukrainian publications by almost seven to one. In terms of circuation, only Jewish and Spanish accounted for more than one million circulation. Indicative of the contemporary economic climate and technological milieu under which the Spanish language press is evolving, it is characterized by fewer publications with larger circulations. Older ethnic groups on the other hand are characterized by a greater number of publications each of which has a declining number of subcribers as the traditional European ethnic groups abandon the periodicals which their parents and grandparents so actively supported. While the Jews, Ukrainians, Spanish, and other ethnic groups shown on the graph can all boast several dozen publications, some minorities support only one or two. Bringing up the bottom of Wynar's list are the Cossacks, the Luxembourgers, and the Welsh, with one publication each and a circulation of less than 1000.

The Functions of a Foreign Language Press

What are the functions of the foreign language press which account for its ubiquity among first-generation immigrant groups and

its persistence in a country which is reluctant "to view language and ethnicity as consonant with modern social development" (Fishman: 1966, 633-34)? In general, it has served to both insulate and assimilate successive waves of immigrants into American culture. First, it has provided a medium of communication for groups whose native language is not English and whose origins are not in the United States. Even as English is mastered among first-and second-generation immigrants, the language of comfort and security is often the native tongue. Second, it has served to publish news of the home country which would otherwise be unavailable. The Italian press, for instance, gave priority to news from Italy rather than the non-Italian world (Jaret 1979: 51-53). Third, it has aided the process of assimilation by offering information and advise on lifestyles in a new country. Silverman (1963: 32), for instance, has called the Yiddish press one of the two "most powerful Americanizing [agencies] operative on the Jewish scene." The other was the public schools.

The Geographic Distribution of the Foreign-Language Press

American immigration history may be divided into three major waves of newcomers to the United States. The first wave of immigrants originated in northern and western Europe; the second wave in eastern and southern Europe; and the third wave in Hispanic America. In addition there have been major immigrant streams from Africa during the slave-trade era and from eastern Asia today. As each successive immigrant wave has rolled across the American landscape, these ethnic populations have become the sponsors of a multitude of major and minor ethnic newspapers, bulletins, journals, and other periodicals. The spatial and temporal dimensions of foreign language publishing in the United States are closely associated with immigrant history and the settlement geographies of ethnic Americans.

The 1982 Media Encyclopedia lists 33 languages in which newspapers are published. A cartographic analysis of their list by place of publication shows New York, California and Illinois to be the lands of linguistic diversity (Transparency 4). In New York, newspapers are published in 20 foreign languages, in California 12, and in Illinois 10. The American South, the Great Plains, the Northern Rockies, and the Great Basin region, on the other hand, are areas which support not a single foreign language newspaper. Those states which have served as gateways for immigrants from Europe, from Latin America, and from Asia, have also become the locus of the majority of foreign language presses.

Five foreign languages in the United States are spoken by more than 800,000 persons five years of age and older: Spanish, Italian, German, French, and Polish (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1982: Table 5). These languages represent the Romance, Germanic, and Slavic language groups. The newspapers which the Germanic language minorities support are listed in Table 1, the Slavic language minorities in Table 2, and the Romance language minorities in Table 3. These tables have been put together from the publications listed on Transparency 1. By place of publication, the newspapers listed in one of those sources, The Media Encyclopedia, are mapped out in Transparencies 5, 6, and 7 based on available circulation statistics. The languages which dominate these maps are the languages which are the most frequently spoken in the United States.

The Germanic language press, as displayed in Transparency 5, is dominated by the German language itself; it is today restricted to a handful of major metropolises. It was a German newspaper, however, that initiated foreign language publishing in the United States. The

short-lived Philadelphia Zeitung was published by Benjamin Franklin in 1732 (Wittke 1973: 2). Its successor, begun in 1739, attained a circulation of 4000 and served to unite an archipelago of German ethnic islands in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia (Park 1922: 254). The first German language daily in the U.S. appeared in 1834 (Park 1922: 252) and the number of German publications peaked in 1893 at close to 800 when they accounted for over two-thirds of all foreign-language publications in this country (Wittke 1973: 282). As German-Americans and their Scandinavian counterparts have been successfully integrated into American culture, their patronage of foreign language newspapers has diminished.

The Norwegian press is even smaller than the German press and is restricted to two centers, Seattle and New York, quite distant from the original province of Norwegian settlement in the west north central states. From 1847 when the first Norwegian daily was founded in Norway, Wisconsin, through the 1870s, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota spawned a thriving Norwegian press catering to first- and second-generation immigrants. Today the locational pattern reflects two more recent chapters in Norwegian immigrant history. In the 1880s, the focus of immigration switched to the Pacific Northwest where both land and opportunities were abundant, and to New York City and other Northeastern ports where Norwegian seamen jumped ships by the thousands. The immigrant communities in Seattle and New York are not as many generations removed from the original immigrants; they are now the only remaining Norwegian language publishing centers.

The Slavic language press is depicted in Transparency 6. The proportional circles which appear on this map show Slavic publications to have a larger circulation than the Germanic publications shown on the

previous map. The Slavic nationalities constituted the second wave of immigration to the United States. Not only did they arrive later than many western and southern European groups, but their full assimilation was hampered by their different cultural, linguistic, and religious traditions. These eastern European nationalities did not start arriving in large numbers until the 1870s and 1880s when the growth centers of the United States were the heavy industrial cities of the northeastern quadrant of the country. Conspicuous on the map is the concentration of Slavic publications in that northeastern section, a distributional pattern that mirrors Slavic settlement patterns. In 1970, 80 percent of the first- and second-generation Slavic population lived in the Northeast and North Central census regions. Equally conspicuous on the map is the predominance of the Western Slavic languages, primarily Polish but also including some Czech and Slovak publications. Polish immigration dramatically increased after 1870 and during the succeeding decade Polish language newspapers appeared to serve ethnic communities in Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and several smaller cities (Kowalik 1978: 4). By 1888, the first successful Polish language daily was founded in Milwaukee. The only significant area of Slavic language-publishing outside the Northeast is the Austin and Waco area of Texas where several Czech language newspapers serve the Czech-American population which settled on the Texas prairies. The circle over San Francisco represents a Russian language daily.

The Romance language newspapers are depicted on Transparency 7 according to circulation statistics. Spanish language publications dominate this map. The recency of this immigrant wave and the settlement patterns of Hispanic immigrants are reflected in the size and distribution of the proportional circles appearing on the map. The 1980 Census

reported that over one-fifth of the population of New Mexico, California, and Texas were non-English speakers, a fact which helps to explain the growth of the Spanish language press in these states. In addition to the Hispanic borderlands, two northern metropolises, Chicago and New York, are major foci of Hispanic settlement and Spanish language publishing. Today there are Spanish dailies in Los Angeles, Miami, New York, El Paso, and Laredo.

Like the Spanish press, the Italian and Portuguese presses also mirror the settlement patterns of the immigrants. Italian newspapers are especially important in the Northeast, while Portuguese newspapers are to be found in New York and the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley area of California. What is surprising on the map is the absence of a Portuguese press in New England. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island are major centers of Portuguese settlement and the number of Portuguese and Azorean immigrants to this area actually increased during the 1970s.

A comparison of the three maps demonstrates the dominance of several key metropolitan centers as the focal points of foreign language publishing. New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, in particular, are characterized by a diversity of ethnic publications as well as a high volume of circulation. The Southeastern states, in keeping with the absence of an immigrant tradition, are notable for their lack of any ethnic presses except for the emergent Spanish press of Miami where the major metropolitan newspaper, The Miami Herald, has included a Spanish language section since 1976, and where one of the major Spanish language dailies in the U.S. was founded in 1954 (Sugg 1982).

Alternative Futures

Except for the Spanish, the number of Romance, Germanic, and Slavic language publications is declining. As circulation drops off publication frequency is typically reduced and the publication is ultimately terminated. As of February 1, 1983, for instance, The Jewish Daily Forward, published in New York City, has become a weekly rather than a daily publication. The Forward was the last of the nation's Yiddish dailies. The trend in foreign language dailies portends a dismal future for many foreign language presses. According to Ayer Directory of Publications, their number declined from 71 in 1963 to only 28 in 1982; in two decades it has been more than halved. Daily newspaper circulation has historically been confined to urban centers where there is a high density of ethnic Americans. As the density of ethnic Americans thins out, daily newspapers become less practical. And as the number of first- and second-generation immigrants diminishes, as it has for the European nationalities, the use of the mother tongue in ethnic publications becomes less readable.

The future of the foreign language press may not be as bleak as these trends may lead us to conclude, however. In the first place, as long as there are immigrants to the United States there will be a foreign-language press. Simultaneously, the presses serving European immigrants of the first and second waves have declined and presses serving Latin American and Asian immigrants have grown. Just as the Philadelphia Zeitung provided a medium for the dissemination of news and information to the German ethnic islands of Pennsylvania and surrounding states, the news-oriented Spanish language press may soon serve the entire Hispanic community in the United States. In 1981 the Gannett newspapers acquired El Diario-La Prensa, New York's Spanish daily. It foresees a nationwide information network sering Hispanic

communities around the country using satellites to transmit full pages of news to any member newspaper of the network (Radolf 1980). By taking advantage of modern technology, the emerging ethnic presses may more efficiently serve the needs of a far-flung archipelago of ethnic islands.

The future of the established foreign-language presses may be as bright as the future of the emerging foreign language presses if they can make the transition to ethnic presses serving the needs of third-, fourth-, and fifth-generation immigrants who neither know the mother tongue nor care about events in the "old country," but who do take pride in their ethnic heritage. In 1979, 58 million Americans identified their ancestry as German, 44 million as Irish, 14 million as Scottish and as French, and 10 million as Italian, to name only a few (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982). By tapping only a fraction of these enormous markets, the foreign language press may be able to take advantage of the trend to "narrow-casting" and make the transition to an ethnic press. As the editor of the Irish American has stated: "Our readers are loosing touch with Ireland as a country and are becoming more attuned to their Irish identity. There are fewer people who have ever been to Ireland, and even fewer who have come from there. I think the press has to adapt itself to this new audience--an audience of third and fourth generation Americans" (Kessler 1980: 519). This transition may mean publishing an increasingly larger proportion of the news and features in English. Even the largest Spanish language daily in the United States is debating whether to become a bi-lingual newspaper since 57 percent of the nation's Hispanic population speaks both Spanish and English (Radolf 1981). Many newspapers have already succumbed to pressures for more English-language coverage. The Jewish

Forward, for instance, includes an English language section which runs to about one-third of the newspaper. Nevertheless, a recent survey of 13 ethnic groups in Cleveland found that more than half read more than one ethnic newspaper and 30 percent read at least one ethnic magazine (Jeffres and Hur 1980).

Continuing immigration to the United States' advances in communications technology, the undiminished diversity of foreign language in which newspapers are published, and the so-called ethnic revival in the United States may contribute to the sustenance of a press serving the needs of American ethnics. It may be a totally foreign-language press, in some instances, serving the needs of recent immigrants, or it may be an English-language press which sustains the comradery of ethnicity long after the native language has disappeared. Whatever the future of the foreign-language press, however, it has been an important part of American culture yet a neglected theme in American cultural geography.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to thank Michael D. McCall for preparing the maps of Germanic, Slavic, and Romance Language Presses in the United States.

REFERENCES

Ayer Directory of Publications. Bala Cynwyd, Pa.: IMS Press, 1982.

Brown, F. J., and J. S. Roucek. One America. New York: Prentice Hall, 1945.

Editor and Publisher International Yearbook. New York: Editor and Publisher, 1982.

Fishman, Joshua A. Language Loyalty in the United States. The Maintenance and Perpetuation of Non-English Mother Tongue by American Ethnic and Religious Groups. The Hague: Mouton, 1966. 487 pp.

Jaret, Charles. "The Greek, Italian, and Jewish American Ethnic Press." Journal of Ethnic Studies 7 (Summer 1979): 47-70.

Jeffres, Leo W., and K. Kyoon Hur. "The Forgotten Media Consumer - The American Ethnic." Journalism Quarterly 57 (Spring 1980): 10-17.

Kessler, Nina. "Ethnic Newspaper Speak to Interests of Their Readers." Advertising Age. September 22, 1980. pp. S19-20.

Kowalik, Jan. The Polish Press in America. San Francisco, Ca.: R&E Research Associates, 1978. 76 pp.

Park, Robert E. The Immigrant Press and Its Control. New York: Harper and Row, 1922, 488 pp.

Radolf, Andrew. "Gannett Adquiere El Diario-LaPrensa." Editor and Publisher. September 5, 1981. pp. 10, 29.

_____. "Hispanic Daily in New York Eyes National Readership." Editor and Publisher. January 26, 1980. pp. 16, 50.

Silverman, D. W. "The Jewish Press: A Quadrilingual Phenomenon." In M. E. Marty et al., eds., The Religious Press in America. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1963.

Sugg, John F. "Diario: Paper With New Clout." Advertising Age. February 15, 1982. pp. M26-28.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Ancestry and Language in the United States: November 1979." Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 116. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982.

Wittke, Carl. The German Language Press in America. New York: Haskell House, 1973. 311 pp.

Wynar, Lubomyr R. Encyclopedia Directory of Ethnic Newspaper and Periodicals in the United States. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1972. 260 pp.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES

(1)

AYER DIRECTORY OF PUBLICATIONS
BALA CYNWYD, PA: IMS PRESS

(2)

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK
NEW YORK, NY.: EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

(3)

THE MEDIA ENCYCLOPEDIA, VOL. 1: NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY
CHICAGO: NATIONAL RESEARCH BUREAU

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN WHICH
NEWSPAPERS ARE PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES
1982

ARABIC
ARMENIAN
BULGARIAN
CARPATHO-RUSSIAN
CHINESE
CROATIAN
CZECH
DANISH
ESTONIAN
FINNISH
FRENCH
GERMAN
GREEK
HEBREW
HUNGARIAN
INDIAN
IRANIAN
IRISH
ITALIAN
JAPANESE
KOREAN
LATVIAN
LITHUANIAN
NORWEGIAN
PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES
POLISH
PORTUGUESE
ROUMANIAN
RUSSIAN
SERBIAN
SLOVAK
SLOVENE
SPANISH
SWEDISH
TURKISH
UKRAINIAN
VIETNAMESE
WELSH
YIDDISH

THE ETHNIC PRESS IN THE

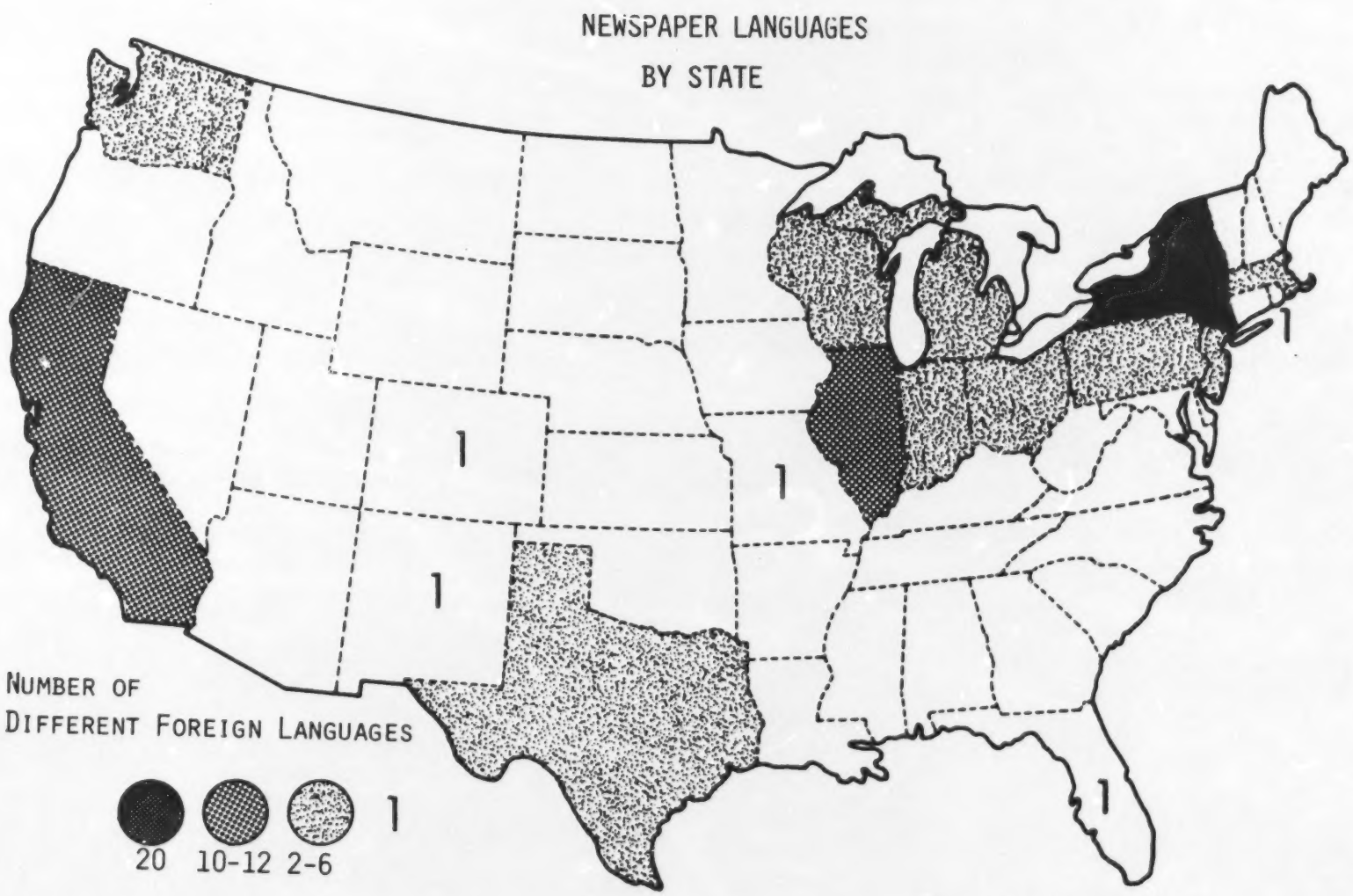
UNITED STATES

1972

ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS

Total Ethnic Publications = 903

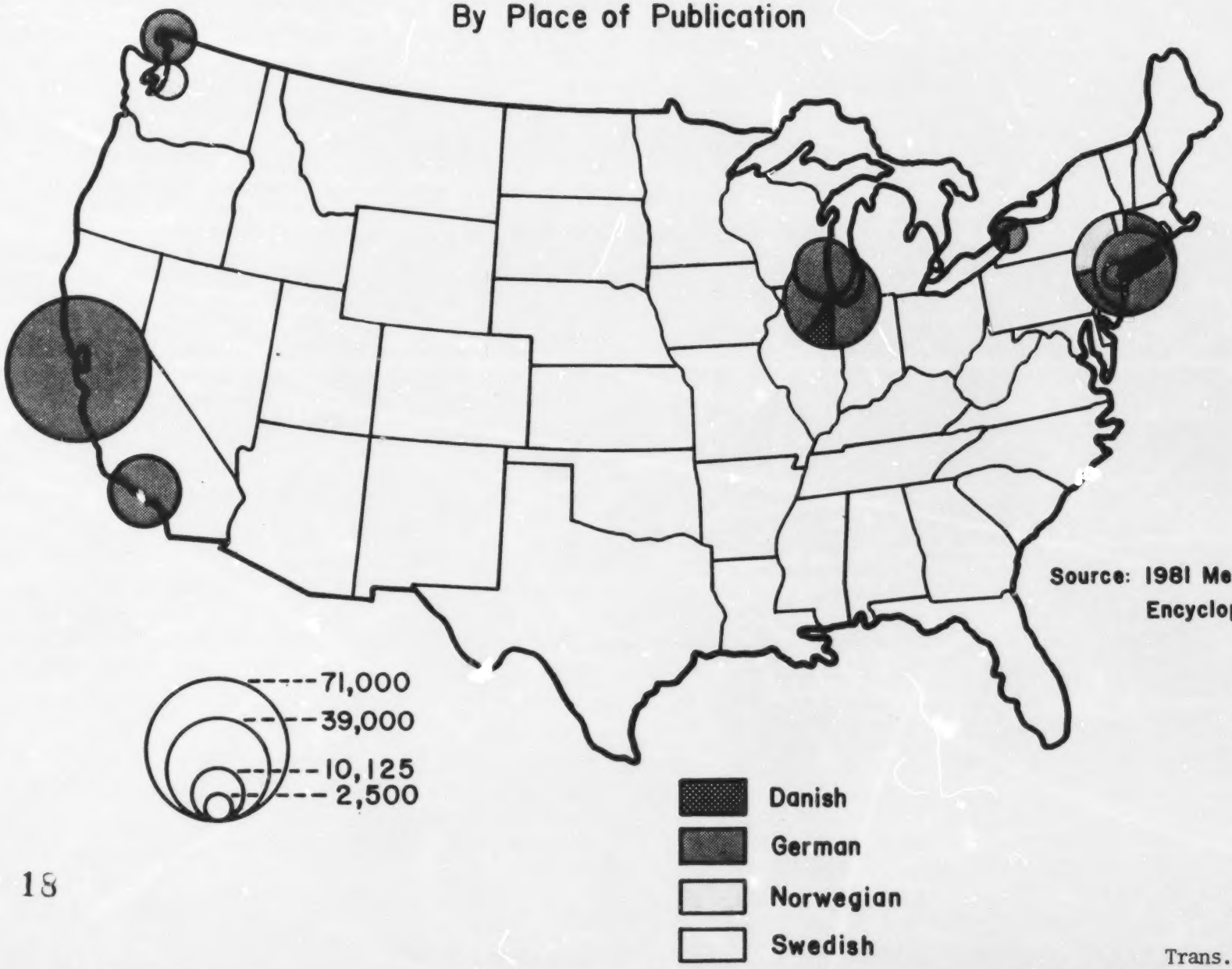
Source: Wynar, 1972



SOURCE: 1982 MEDIA ENCYCLOPEDIA

GERMANIC LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

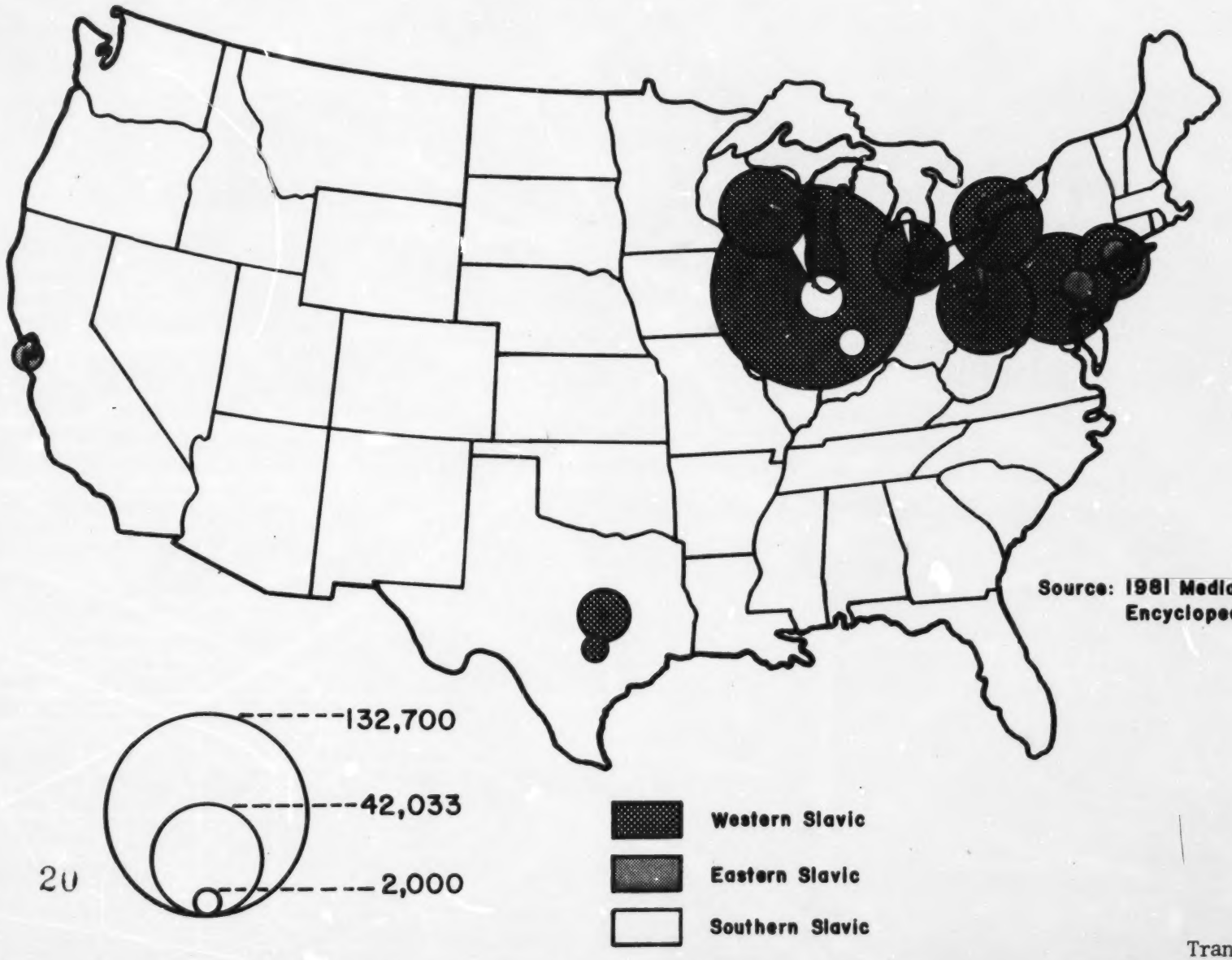
By Place of Publication



Source: 1981 Media Encyclopedia.

SLAVIC LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

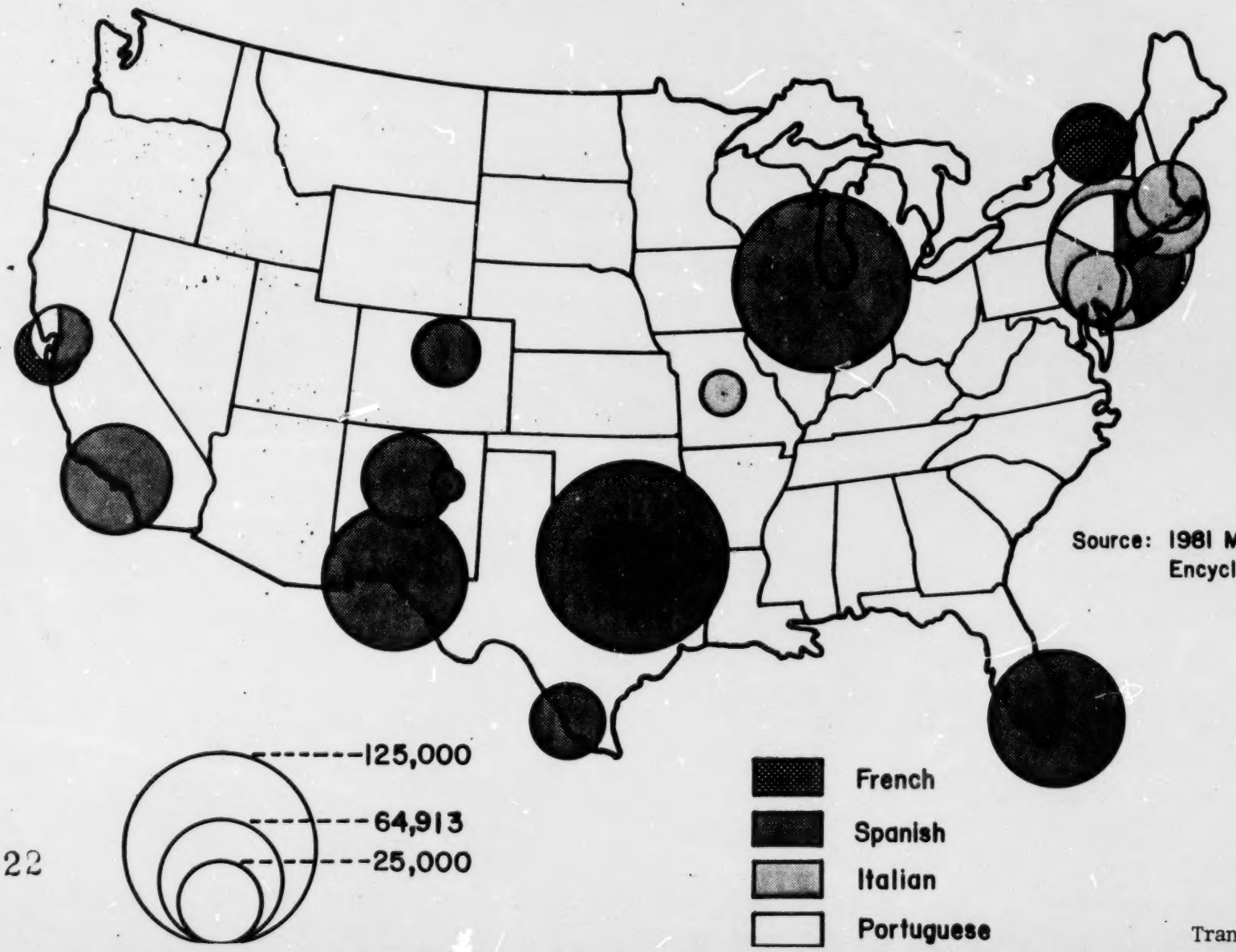
By Place of Publication



Source: 1981 Media Encyclopedia.

ROMANCE LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

By Place of Publication



Source: 1981 Media Encyclopedia.

THE GERMANIC LANGUAGE PRESS

LANGUAGE	NEWSPAPER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	FREQUENCY
Danish	Den Danske Pioneer	Chicago, IL	bi-weekly
	Bien (The Bee)	Los Angeles, CA	weekly
Norwegian	Nordisk Tidende	Brooklyn, NY	weekly
	Western Viking	Seattle, WA	weekly
Swedish	California Veckoblad	Los Angeles, CA	weekly
	Vestkusten	San Francisco, CA	weekly
	Svenska Amerikanaren Tribune	Chicago, IL	weekly
	Norden	Brroklyn, NY	weekly
	Nordstjernan Svea	Brooklyn, NY	weekly
	Texas Posten	Austin, TX	weekly
German	California Staats-Zeitung	Los Angeles, CA	weekly
	Schweitzer Journal	San Francisco, CA	weekly
	California Freie Press	Milbrae, CA	weekly
	Washington Journal	Washington, DC	weekly
	Adendpost	Chicago, IL	semi-weekly
	Sonntagpost	Chicago, IL	semi-weekly
	Der Deutsch-Amerikaner	Mt. Pleasant, IL	monthly
	Eintracht	Skokie, IL	weekly
	Abendpost	Detroit, MI	weekly
	New Jersey Freie Zeitung	Kenilworth, NJ	weekly
	Buffalo Volksfreund	Buffalo, NY	weekly
	Staats-Zeitung und Herold	Long Island City, NY	weekly
	Aufban	New York, NY	weekly
	Swiss American Review	New York, NY	weekly
	Plattdeutsche Post	Staten Island, NY	weekly
	Cincinnati Kuner	Cincinnati, OH	weekly
	Waechter und Anzeiger	Cleveland, OH	weekly
	Philadelphia Gazette-Democrat	Philadelphia, PA	weekly
	Pazifische Rundeschau	Blaine, WA	bi-weekly
	Milwaukee Deutsche Zeitung	Milwaukee, WI	5x week
	Milwaukee Herald	Milwaukee, WI	weekly

The Germanic Language Press - (continued)

LANGUAGE	NEWSPAPER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	FREQUENCY
Yiddish	Der Yid	Brooklyn, NY	weekly
	Yiddisher Kernfer	New York, NY	weekly
	Jewish Daily Forward	New York, NY	daily
	Morning Freiheit	New York, NY	semi-weekly

THE SLAVIC LANGUAGE PRESS

LANGUAGE	NEWSPAPER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	FREQUENCY
Bulgarian	Makedonska Tribune	Indianapolis, IN	Weekly
	Noradona Volya	Detroit, MI	monthly
Croatian	Croatian Weekly	Chicago, IL	weekly
	Danica	Chicago, IL	weekly
	Nasa Nada	Crown Point, IN	semi-monthly
Serbian	Amerikanski	Pittsburgh, PA	weekly
	Srbobran	Pittsburgh, PA	weekly
	Serb World	Milwaukee, WI	bi-monthly
Slovene	Prosveta	Burr Ridge, IL	weekly
	Ameriska Domovina	Cleveland, OH	5x week
	Amerikanski Slovenec	Cleveland, OH	weekly
Russian	Russian Daily Life	San Francisco, CA	5x week
	Novoye Russkoye Slovo	New York, NY	daily (ex. M)
	Russky Golos	New York, NY	weekly
Carpatho-Russian	VROBA Messenger	Pittsburgh, PA	bi-monthly
	The Truth	Pottstown, PA	monthly
Ukrainian	Ukrainske Zhittia	Chicago, IL	monthly
	Samostijna Ukraina	Chicago, IL	monthly
	Svoboda	Jersey City, NJ	daily (ex. M)
	"America" Ukrainian Catholic Daily	Philadelphia, PA	5x week
	Ukrainske Narodne Slovo	Pittsburgh, PA	bi-monthly
	Narodna Volya	Scranton, PA	weekly
Polish	Dziennik Zwiazkowy	Chicago, IL	5x week
	Zgodo	Chicago, IL	semi-monthly
	Driennik Polski	Detroit, IL	5x week

The Slavic Language Press - (continued)

LANGUAGE	NEWSPAPER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	FREQUENCY
Polish - cont'd	Glos Ludowy	Detriot, MI	monthly
	Nowiny Minnescockie	St. Paul, MN	weekly
	Post-Eagle	Clifton, NJ	weekly
	Glos Narodu	Jamesburg, NJ	weekly
	Obywatel Amerykanski	Jamesburg, NJ	weekly
	Polak Amerikanski	Jamesburg, NJ	weekly
	Am-Pol Eagle	Buffalo, NY	weekly
	Nowy Dziennik Daily News	New York, NY	daily (ex.S&M)
	Polish Star (Gwiazda)	Philadelphia, PA	weekly
	Sokol Polski	Pittsburgh, PA	semi-monthly
	Gazeta Readingska	Reading, PA	monthly
	Pol-Am Journal	Scranton, PA	monthly
	Rola Boza	Scranton, PA	bi-weekly
	Straz	Scranton, PA	weekly
	Gwiazda Polarna	Stevens Point, WI	weekly
Czech	Denni Hlasatel	Cicero, IL	daily (ex. M)
	Novy Svet	Cleveland, OH	weekly
	Nasinec	Granger, TX	weekly
	Hospodar	West, TX	semi-monthly
	The West News	West, TX	weekly
Slovak	Ludove Noviny	Chicago, IL	weekly
	Sokol Times	East Orange, NJ	weekly
	Jednota	Middletown, PA	weekly
	Slovak v Amerike	Middletown, PA	bi-monthly
	Narodne Noviny	Pittsburgh, PA	semi-monthly

THE ROMANCE LANGUAGE PRESS

LANGUAGE	NEWSPAPER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	FREQUENCY
French	Journal Francais d' Amerique	San Francisco, CA	bi-weekly
	L'Unite	Lewiston, ME	monthly
	France-Amerique	New York, NY	weekly
	Lake Champlain Press	Redford, NY	weekly
	L'Union	Woonsocket, RI	bi-monthly
Italian	Italo Americano	Los Angeles, CA	weekly
	L'Eco D'Italia	San Francisco, CA	weekly
	Post-Gazette	Boston, MA	weekly
	Il Pensiero	Saint Louis, MO	bi-monthly
	Italian Tribune	Newark, NJ	weekly
	LaVoce Italiano	Paterson, NJ	weekly
	Popolo Italiano	Ventnor City, NJ	monthly
	Il Progresso Italo-Americano	New York, NY	daily
	Sons of Italy Times	Philadelphia, PA	bi-weekly
	The Echo Newspaper	Providence, RI	weekly
Portuguese	Voz de Portugal	Hayward, CA	semi-monthly
	Jornal Portugues	San Pablo, CA	weekly
	Luso-Americano	Newark, NJ	weekly
Spanish	La Opinion	Los Angeles, CA	daily
	Imagen	Los Angeles, CA	weekly
	Belvedere Citizen	Los Angeles, CA	weekly
	El Mundo	Oakland, CA	weekly
	El Hispano	Sacramento, CA	weekly
	Tiempo Latino	San Francisco, CA	weekly
	La Voz	Denver, CO	weekly
	Las Noticias de Hialeah	Hialeah, FL	daily
	Diario Las Americas	Miami, FL	daily
	Noticias Latinas	Miami, FL	weekly
	The Voice	Miami, FL	weekly
	La Gaceta	Tampa, FL	weekly
	El Manana	Chicago, IL	weekly

The Romance Language Press - (continued)

LANGUAGE	NEWSPAPER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	FREQUENCY
Spanish - cont'd	El Informado	Chicago, IL	weekly
	La Voz	Elizabeth, NJ	weekly
	La Tribuna de North Jersey	Newark, NJ	semi-weekly
	La Nacion Americana	Franklin Park, NJ	weekly
	El Hispano	Albuquerque, NM	weekly
	New Mexico Independent	Albuquerque, NM	weekly
	Sandoval County Times Independent	Albuquerque, NM	weekly
	Santa Rosa News	Santa Rosa, NM	weekly
	Diario-La Prensa	New York, NY	daily
	El Continental	El Paso, TX	daily
	El Sol de Texas	Dallas, TX	weekly
	The Laredo Times	Laredo, TX	daily
	The Press	Pharr, TX	weekly